REMARKS

The Office Action mailed on July 18, 2001, has been received and reviewed. Claims 17-33, 50-72, and 74-101 are currently pending in the application. Each of claims 17-33, 50-72, and 74-101 stands rejected. Reconsideration of the referenced application is respectfully requested.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Fischer in View of Sandhu

M.P.E.P. 706.02(j) sets forth the standard for a Section 103(a) rejection:

> To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). (Emphasis added).

Claims 17 and 19-33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,185,291 to Fischer et al. (hereinafter "Fischer") in view of U.S. Patent 5,231,056 to Sandhu (hereinafter "Sandhu").

Fischer teaches a fuse for use in a semiconductor device structure, as well as a process for fabricating the fuse. The fuse of Fischer, which is disposed over an insulative structure (dielectric 10, *see, e.g.,* FIGs. 1-4; col. 2, lines 29-36), includes a first conductive layer 11 and a second conductive layer 12. The first conductive layer 11 of the finished fuse may be formed from aluminum or tungsten (col. 2, lines 43-45) and includes two spaced apart end regions (FIG. 3). The second conductive layer 12 of the fuse is preferably formed from the same material as the first layer 11, but may also be formed from polysilicon (col. 2, lines 59-63). In a finished fuse, such as that illustrated in FIG. 3 of Fischer, end portions of the second conductive layer 12 overlie the spaced apart regions of the first conductive layer 11, while the central portion 111 of

the second conductive layer 12 is located in substantially the same plane as the first conductive layer 11 and between the spaced apart portions of the first conductive layer 11 (*see also,* col. 2, lines 56-58).

Fischer teaches that the fuse may be fabricated by forming a first layer of conductive material 11 over an insulative structure 10 (FIG. 1; col. 2, lines 45-48), patterning a "window" 111 in the first layer of conductive material to expose a portion of the underlying insulative structure (FIG. 1; col. 2, lines 36-38; col. 3, lines 34-55), forming a second layer 12 of conductive material over the first layer 11 and within the window 111 (FIG. 2; col. 2, lines 49-55), and patterning the "combined" first and second layers to form the fuse (FIG. 3; col. 2, lines 56-58).

The fuse of Fischer is designed to rupture upon exposure of the central region of the second conductive layer to a laser beam (col. 4, lines 58-65).

Sandhu teaches a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method for forming tungsten silicide. Sandhu suggests that the method may be useful in transistor gate fabrication processes for forming a polycide (i.e., polysilicon-tungsten silicide) gate structure.

Independent claim 17 recites a method for fabricating a fuse. The method of claim 17 includes, among other things, patterning a layer of conductive material to define at least two spaced apart regions, between which an underlying insulative structure is exposed. The method of claim 17 also includes disposing a layer of metal silicide over and between the two regions of conductive material.

One of Ordinary Skill in the Art Would Not Have Been Motivated to Make the Proposed Combination

It is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of Fischer and Sandhu in the manner that has been asserted in the outstanding Office Action.

Specifically, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to use the metal silicide formation process described in Sandhu in place of

the formation of an aluminum, tungsten, or polysilicon layer in the fuse fabrication process described in Fischer.

While it is acknowledged that metal silicides are known to provide "low bulk resistance and low stress", this fact in and of itself would not have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the use of tungsten silicide for materials such as aluminum or tungsten, which have even lower bulk resistances. By touting the usefulness of aluminum, tungsten, and polysilicon as the second layer of the fuse disclosed therein, Fischer clearly fails to provide any motivation to one of ordinary skill in the art to find a substitute for these materials.

Also, based on the admission in the outstanding Office Action that the only teaching that has "been gleaned from Sandhu is the teaching of tungsten silicide as a well known conductive material", it is clear that the Examiner does not himself believe that Sandhu would have motivated one of skill in the art to substitute tungsten silicide or any other metal silicide for the aluminum, tungsten, or polysilicon of the second conductive layer of the Fischer fuse. Nor has any other art been cited to indicate why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to change the conductive material of the second conductive layer of the Fischer fuse.

In fact, it appears that the prevalent teachings in the art at the time the above-referenced application was filed would have had the opposite affect. In particular, a fuse including a polysilicon fusible element would function much differently from a fuse including a metal silicide fusible element. This point is evidenced by U.S. Patent 5,969,404 to Bohr et al. (hereinafter "Bohr"), which has been made of record in the above-referenced application. The fuse described in Bohr includes enlarged ends and a narrowed middle section. The narrowed middle section includes a metal silicide layer that overlies a polysilicon layer. The fuse is "blown" when the metal silicide layer of the narrowed middle section is rendered discontinuous, but the polysilicon layer thereof remains intact. Due to the different resistances of polysilicon and metal silicides, the has a much higher resistance when the metal silicide layer of the fusible element is "blow" as compared to the resistance of such a fuse when the metal silicide layer of the fusible element is intact. *See, e.g.,* Bohr, at col. 4, lines 38-40.

Due to these vast differences between polysilicon and metal silicides, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify the fuse fabrication method described in Fischer by forming a metal silicide layer, such as by the process taught in Sandhu, rather than the polysilicon layer described in Fischer. Consequently, it appears that any motivation to combine the teachings of Fischer and Sandhu could only have been based on hindsight provided by the specification or claims of the referenced application.

The Proposed Combination Does Not Teach or Suggest Each and Every Claim Element

It is further submitted that neither Fischer nor Sandhu, taken alone or in combination, teaches each and every element of independent claim 17.

In contrast to the subject matter recited in independent claim 17, neither Fischer nor Sandhu, taken alone or in combination, teaches a fuse fabrication method that includes patterning a layer of conductive material to form at least two spaced apart regions with an underlying insulative structure exposed therethrough. Rather, the teachings of Fischer are limited to forming a *window* centrally through a conductive layer, which could not result in spaced apart regions of a first layer of conductive material. When the second conductive layer of Fischer is formed, the insulative structure is no longer exposed through the window. According to Fischer, the spaced apart regions of the first layer of conductive material are not formed until after the second layer of conductive material has been formed. Sandhu neither teaches nor suggests a fuse fabrication method.

As neither Fischer nor Sandhu teaches or suggests patterning a layer of conductive material to define two spaced apart regions of conductive material with an insulative structure exposed therebetween, it would be impossible to combine these references to teach patterning a layer of conductive material in such a fashion.

For these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), claim 17 is allowable over the combination of Fischer and Sandhu.

Claims 19-33 are each allowable, among other reasons, as depending either directly or indirectly from claim 17, which is allowable.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the Office withdraw the rejections of claims 17 and 19-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Fischer in View of Sandhu and Further in View of Szluk

Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fischer in view of Sandhu, as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 4,647,340 to Szluk et al. (hereinafter "Szluk").

The teachings of Fischer and Sandhu have been summarized above.

Szluk teaches a so-called "antifuse", which differs in structure and function from a fuse, and a method for fabricating the antifuse. As shown in FIG. 5 of Szluk, the antifuse of Szluk includes a conductively doped region 17 of a semiconductor substrate and a conductive element, which includes a polysilicon layer 22 (FIG. 3) and an overlying tungsten layer 34 that extends close to the conductively doped region, but is separated therefrom by way of a thin dielectric structure 39. A contact structure 37 communicates with the conductively doped region 17 of the substrate.

Upon applying a sufficient voltage to the contact structure, the thin dielectric structure 39 that electrically isolates the conductively doped region 17 of the substrate from the tungsten layer 34 of the conductive element ruptures, facilitating electrical communication between the conductively doped region 17 of the substrate and the conductive element 22/34 and enabling the antifuse to conduct an electrical current thereacross (col. 2, lines 27-33).

The antifuse of Szluk may be fabricated concurrently with the fabrication of a transistor gate structure (col. 2, lines 34-63). Once the substrate is conductively doped at regions 17, a dielectric layer 26 is patterned to form a so-called "programming oxide", which is the illustrated thin dielectric layer 39 (FIG. 3; col. 4, lines 46-52). A tungsten layer 36 that overlies the polysilicon layer 22 is then formed and patterned.

Claim 18 is allowable, among other reasons, as depending from claim 17, which should be allowed.

One of Ordinary Skill in the Art Would Not Have Been Motivated to Make the Proposed Combination

In addition, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of Szluk with those of either Fischer or Sandhu. In particular, when the teachings of Szluk are considered in their entirety, as required by M.P.E.P. § 2141.02, it is not understood how or why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate teachings from a reference (Szluk) which teaches a method for fabricating an antifuse, which includes the fabrication of an insulative structure to blocks the flow of electrical current, into a reference (Fischer) that teaches a method for fabricating a fuse that is configured to convey an electrical current thereacross.

In any event, Szluk does not supply the motivation that is missing from both Fischer and Sandhu to fabricate a second conductive layer of a fuse from a metal silicide rather than from aluminum, tungsten, or polysilicon.

There Is No Reasonable Expectation that the Proposed Combination Would Be Successful

It is also respectfully submitted that there is no reasonable expectation that the combination of Fischer, Sandhu and Szluk would be successful.

Of particular note are the vast differences between the types of devices disclosed in Fischer and Szluk. While Fischer discloses a fuse, with a member that ruptures, is blown, or otherwise becomes discontinuous when "programmed" with a laser and, thus, has a diminished ability to conduct an electrical signal, Szluk teaches an antifuse which does not conduct an electrical signal until programmed with a sufficient voltage.

Because of these vast differences, as well as the direction provided in M.P.E.P. § 2141.02 that the teachings of each reference must be considered in their entirety, it is respectfully submitted that there is no reasonable expectation that the combination of a method for forming

an antifuse (Szluk) could be incorporated into a method for forming a fuse (Fischer) to render obvious a method for fabricating a fuse which includes the elements of claim 18. Rather, such a fuse would include an insulative element that prevents the flow of electrical current thereacross.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that there is no reason to expect that the proposed combination of Fischer, Sandhu, and Szluk would successfully result in a method for fabricating a fuse.

The Proposed Combination Does Not Teach or Suggest Each and Every Claim Element

Moreover, with respect to the antifuse fabrication process described in Szluk, there is no teaching or suggestion of patterning a conductive layer, such as the polysilicon layer thereof, to form at least two spaced apart regions. As each of Fischer, Sandhu, and Szluk fails to teach or suggest this element of claims 17 and 18, it is respectfully submitted that the Fischer, Sandhu, and Szluk cannot in combination teach or suggest this element.

For these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), claim 18 is allowable over the combination of Fischer, Sandhu, and Szluk and requested that the rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

Fischer in View of Szluk and Sandhu

Claims 50, 51, and 55-68 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fischer in view of Szluk and Sandhu.

The teachings of each of these references have been summarized previously herein.

One of Ordinary Skill in the Art Would Not Have Been Motivated to Make the Proposed Combination

For the same reasons provided above with respect to claim 18, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of Fischer, Sandhu, and Szluk in the manner that has been suggested in the outstanding Office Action.

There Is No Reasonable Expectation that the Proposed Combination Would Be Successful

In addition, for the same reasons provided above with respect to claim 18, it is respectfully submitted that there is no reasonable expectation that the combination of Fischer, Szluk, and Sandhu would be successful in rendering obvious the method for fabricating a fuse as recited in claims 50, 51, and 55-68.

The Proposed Combination Does Not Teach or Suggest Each and Every Claim Element

Moreover, it is respectfully submitted that Fischer, Szluk, and Sandhu, taken either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest each and every element of claims 50, 51, and 55-68.

Independent claim 50 recites a method for fabricating a fuse that includes, among other things, fabricating spaced apart regions comprising polysilicon on an insulative structure and fabricating a fuse comprising a metal silicide. The fuse is fabricated in such a way as to include a central region located adjacent the insulative structure and between the spaced apart regions, as well as at least two terminal regions on opposite ends of the central region and adjacent the spaced apart regions that comprise polysilicon.

The teachings of Fischer are limited to forming a *window* centrally through a conductive layer, which could not result in *spaced apart* regions of a first layer of conductive material. When the second conductive layer is formed, the insulative structure is no longer exposed through the window. According to Fischer, the first layer of conductive material is not patterned to form spaced apart regions until after the second layer of conductive material has been formed

and covers any portions of the insulative structure that were previously exposed through the window.

In addition, Fischer teaches that polysilicon may be used to form a top layer of the fuse described therein, including the fusible element that extends between terminals of the fuse. Fischer does not teach or suggest that spaced apart regions may be formed from polysilicon.

Sandhu neither teaches nor suggests a fuse fabrication method.

The antifuse fabrication method disclosed in Szluk does not include forming spaced apart regions of any conductive material, let alone polysilicon.

As none of Fischer, Sandhu, or Szluk teaches or suggests a fuse fabrication method which includes "fabricating a fuse . . ., including a central region disposed adjacent [an] insulative structure and between . . . spaced apart regions", as is recited in independent claim 50, it is respectfully submitted that there is no way for the combination of these references to teach or suggest this element of independent claim 50.

For these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), independent claim 50 is allowable over the combination Fischer, Sandhu, and Szluk.

Each of claims 51 and 55-68 is allowable, among other reasons, as depending either directly or indirectly from claim 50, which is allowable.

Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections of claims 50, 51, and 55-68 be withdrawn.

Fischer, Szluk, Sandhu, and Degelormo

Claims 52-54, 69, and 70 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fischer, Szluk, and Sandhu, as applied to claims 50 and 51 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 5,242,859 to Degelormo et al. (hereinafter "Degelormo").

The teachings of Fischer, Szluk, and Sandhu have been summarized previously herein.

Degelormo merely teaches a chemical vapor deposition method for forming layers of conductively doped polysilicon. Degelormo includes no teaching or suggestion that the CVD

process thereof may be used to fabricate any part of a fuse or structures associated directly with a fuse, let alone individual, spaced apart regions comprising polysilicon over an insulative structure.

Thus, Degelormo includes no teaching or suggestion that would remedy the deficiencies of Fischer, Szluk, and Sandhu with respect to their inabilities to have provided one of ordinary skill in the art with motivation to make the asserted combination.

Nor do the teachings of Degelormo provide one of ordinary skill in the art with any additional reason to believe that the teachings of Fischer, Szluk, Sandhu, and Degelormo could be successfully combined to provide a method for fabricating a fuse. In particular, Degelormo does not include any teaching or suggestion of removing a portion of a dielectric layer, such as that fabricated in the method described in Szluk, so that a current may flow freely through the fabricated structure.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), claims 52-54, 69, and 70, each of which depends from claim 50, are allowable over the combination of Fischer, Szluk, Sandhu, and Degelormo.

Further, each of claims 52-54, 69, and 70 is allowable, among other reasons, as depending either directly or indirectly from claim 50, which is allowable.

Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the Office withdraw the rejection of claims 52-54, 69, and 70 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Szluk in View of Bohr and Fischer

Claims 71, 74-86, 88-92, and 101 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Szluk in view of Bohr and Fischer.

The teachings of Szluk and Fischer have been summarized previously herein.

As shown in FIG. 1A of Bohr, Bohr teaches a fuse 100 that includes a polysilicon layer 105 and an overlying metal silicide layer 104, as well as a method for fabricating the fuse. As depicted in FIG. 1A of Bohr, both the polysilicon layer 105 and the metal silicide layer 104 extend the complete length of the fuse 100. The fuse is "blown" when a sufficient voltage is

applied to the metal silicide layer to cause the metal silicide to agglomerate, rendering the metal silicide layer discontinuous at some point along the length of the fuse (FIG. 2A; col. 4, lines 17-36). As a result of being blown, an electrical current must traverse the fuse through the remaining polysilicon layer, which has a greater resistance than the metal silicide layer (col. 4, lines 37-39).

One of Ordinary Skill in the Art Would Not Have Been Motivated to Make the Proposed Combination

It is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer in the manner that has been suggested in the outstanding Office Action.

Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer teach methods for fabricating three very different types of fuses. Szluk teaches an antifuse that includes a dielectric structure that is blown when a sufficient voltage is applied to the antifuse, causing the antifuse to more readily convey an electrical current. Thus, the fabrication method of Szluk includes forming the dielectric structure.

Bohr teaches a fuse that conveys an electrical current until it is blown by applying a sufficient voltage thereacross, increasing the fuse's resistance to the flow of an electrical current thereacross. The method disclosed in Bohr includes forming a fusible element that includes an upper metal silicide layer and a lower polysilicon layer.

Fischer teaches a fuse that is programmed with a laser rather than with an electrical current. Fabrication of this fuse includes the formation of a fusible element from aluminum, tungsten, or polysilicon.

The structures of Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer operate in different manners because of diversities between the features thereof. Very different fabrication processes are required to form the diverse features of the structures of Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to apply the fabrication processes of any of these fuses to the fabrication processes of any of the others of these fuses in a way that would have rendered obvious the presently claimed method.

It is further submitted that any motivation to combine the teachings of Fischer, Szluk, and Bohr in the manner that has been set forth in the outstanding Office Action could only have been gleaned from the hindsight provided by the specification and claims of the referenced application.

Bohr Teaches Away from The Subject Matter of the Claims

Second, it is respectfully submitted that Bohr teaches away from the method recited in amended independent claim 71.

In pertinent part, M.P.E.P. § 2141.02 provides:

> A prior art reference must be considered in its entirety, i.e., as a whole, *including portions that would lead away from the claimed invention. W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc., v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied,* 469 U.S. 851 (1984). (Italicized emphasis supplied).

Independent claim 71 recites a method that includes patterning regions of a layer of polysilicon to form spaced apart regions of polysilicon. Rather than teach a method for forming a fuse in which spaced apart regions of polysilicon are formed, when Bohr is considered in its entirety, it teaches a method for fabricating a fuse that includes a polysilicon layer that extends across the entire fuse, including the narrowed region thereof. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that Bohr teaches away from the method recited in independent claim 71.

There Is No Reasonable Expectation that the Proposed Combination Would Be Successful

Third, it is respectfully submitted that there is no reasonable expectation that the combination of Szluk with Bohr and Fischer would result in a successful method for fabricating a fuse, as is recited in claims 71, 74-86, 88-92, and 101.

As indicated previously herein, Szluk teaches a method for fabricating an antifuse, which, when considered in its entirety, includes elements that are fabricated and arranged to form an antifuse structure that, when subjected to a programming voltage sufficient to "blow" a dielectric structure thereof, is programmed to conduct an electrical signal. By way of contrast, the methods disclosed in Bohr and Fischer are used to fabricate fuses with elements that differ from and that

are arranged differently from the elements of an antifuse. This is evident from the operation of a fuse, in which a conductive element is "blown" upon being "programmed" by a laser or an appropriate voltage and the ability of the conductive element and, thus, of the fuse to conduct an electrical signal is diminished or eliminated.

Considering the teachings of each of Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer in their entireties, as is required by M.P.E.P. § 2141.02, and assuming, *arguendo,* that a fuse-like device would result, that fuse-like structure would have to include a dielectric structure that prevents electrical current from flowing freely across the fuse-like device. Thus, the device resulting from such a method would not be a fuse.

Therefore, it does not appear that one of ordinary skill in the art could reasonably expect that a combination of the methods of Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer in the manner that has been asserted in the outstanding Office Action would be successful.

The Proposed Combination Does Not Teach or Suggest Each and Every Claim Element

Fourth, it is respectfully submitted that Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer, taken either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest each and every element of amended independent claim 71.

Specifically, none of Szluk, Bohr, or Fischer teaches or suggests a fuse fabrication method that includes "patterning at least regions of said layer of polysilicon disposed over at least one field oxide region of said field oxide regions to define at least two spaced apart regions from said polysilicon over said at least one field oxide region with a portion of said at least one field oxide region being exposed therebetween" and "disposing a layer of metal silicide on said layer of polysilicon and into contact with said [exposed] portion of said at least one field oxide region".

Rather, the teachings of Fischer are limited to forming a window centrally through a conductive layer, which could not result in *spaced apart* regions of a first layer of conductive material. When the second conductive layer is formed, the insulative structure is no longer exposed through the window. According to Fischer, the spaced apart regions of the first layer of

conductive material are not formed until after the second layer of conductive material has been formed.

Sandhu neither teaches nor suggests a fuse fabrication method.

In the fabrication method of Bohr, polysilicon is not patterned in such a way as to define at least two spaced apart regions but, rather, to form a layer that extends completely across the resulting fuse, including the narrowed fusible element thereof.

As none of Szluk, Bohr, or Fischer teaches or suggests patterning at least regions of a layer of polysilicon in the manner recited in independent claim 71, any combination of these references also fails to teach or suggest this element of claim 71.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), independent claim 71 is allowable over the combination of Fischer, Szluk, and Bohr.

Claims 74-86, 88-92, and 101 are each allowable, among other reasons, as depending either directly or indirectly from claim 71, which should be allowed.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully requested that the Office withdraw the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections of claims 71, 74-86, 88-92, and 101.

Szluk, Bohr, Fischer, and Degelormo

Claim 72 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer, as applied to claim 71 above, and further in view of Degelormo.

Claim 72 is allowable, among other reasons, as depending from claim 71, which should be allowed.

Szluk, Bohr, Fischer, and Sandhu

Claim 87 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer, as applied to claim 71 above, and further in view of Sandhu.

The teachings of Szluk, Bohr, Fischer, and Sandhu have been summarized previously herein. Again, Sandhu merely teaches a process by which tungsten silicide may be formed.

Claim 87 is allowable as depending from claim 71, which should be allowed, for the same reasons provided above with respect to claim 71 and, further, because Sandhu does not provide the motivation that would be necessary to combine the teachings of Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer.

Szluk, Bohr, Fischer, and Ukeda

Claims 93-100 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer, as applied to claim 71 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,069,055 to Ukeda et al. (hereinafter "Ukeda").

The teachings of each of Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer have been summarized previously herein.

Ukeda teaches a dry etch process for anisotropically removing exposed regions of a polysilicon layer through a metal silicide layer. Ukeda does not teach or suggest that the process disclosed therein may be used in fabricating a fuse.

Accordingly, it is clear that Ukeda does not remedy the deficiencies of Szluk, Bohr, Fischer, and the knowledge that was generally available in the art prior to the filing date of the above-referenced application with respect to providing some motivation to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of these references. It is also clear that Ukeda does not include any teaching that would give one of ordinary skill in the art a reasonable basis for expecting the combination of Szluk, Bohr, Fischer, and Ukeda to provide a successful method for fabricating a fuse.

Claims 93-100 are each allowable, among other reasons, as depending directly or indirectly from claim 71, which should be allowed. Claims 93-100 are also allowable since Ukeda does not supply the motivation that would be required to combine the teachings of Szluk, Bohr, and Fischer.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections of claims 93-100 be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that each of claims 17-33, 50-72, and 74-101 is allowable. An early notice of the allowability of each of these claims is respectfully solicited, as is an indication that the above-referenced application has been passed for issuance. If any issues preventing the allowance of any of claims 17-33, 50-72, and 74-101 remain which might be resolved by way of a telephone conference, the Office is respectfully invited to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

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